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# THE EPIC OF GILGAMISH 

## BY

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PHILADELPHIA
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## INTRODUCTION

In the year 1914 the University Museum secured by purchase a large six column tablet nearly complete, carrying originally, according to the scribal note, 240 lines of text. The contents supply the South Babylonian version of the second book of the epic ša nagba imuru, "He who has seen all things," commonly referred to as the Epic of Gilgamish. The tablet is said to have been found at Senkere, ancient Larsa near Warka, modern Arabic name for and vulgar descendant of the ancient name Uruk, the Biblical Erech mentioned in Genesis x. 10. This fact makes the new text the more interesting since the legend of Gilgamish is said to have originated at Erech and the hero in fact figures as one of the prehistoric Sumerian rulers of that ancient city. The dynastic list preserved on a Nippur tablet ${ }^{1}$ mentions him as the fifth king of a legendary line of rulers at Erech, who succeeded the dynasty of Kish, a city in North Babylonia near the more famous but more recent city Babylon. The list at Erech contains the names of two well known Sumerian deities, Lugalbanda ${ }^{2}$ and Tammuz. The reign of the former is given at 1,200 years and that of Tammuz at 100 years. Gilgamish ruled 126 years. We have to do here with a confusion of myth and history in which the real facts are disengaged only by conjecture.

The prehistoric Sumerian dynasties were all transformed

[^0]into the realm of myth and legend. Nevertheless these rulers, although appearing in the pretentious nomenclature as gods, appear to have been real historic personages. ${ }^{1}$ The name Gilgamish was originally written ${ }^{d}$ Gi-bil-aga-miš, and means "The fire god (Gibil) is a commander," abbreviated to ${ }^{d}$ Gi-bil-ga-miš, and ${ }^{d} G i(\xi)$-bil-ga-miš, a form which by full labialization of $b$ to $u$ was finally contracted to ${ }^{d} G i-i l-g a-m i s .^{.}{ }^{2}$ Throughout the new text the name is written with the abbreviation ${ }^{d} \operatorname{Gi}\left(\xi^{5}\right),{ }^{3}$ whereas the standard Assyrian text has consistently the writing ${ }^{d} G I S-T U^{4}-B A R$. The latter method of writing the name is apparently cryptographic for ${ }^{d}$ Giš-bar-aga-(miš); the fire god Gibil has also the title Giš-bar.

A fragment of the South Babylonian version of the tenth book was published in 1902, a text from the period of Hammurapi, which showed that the Babylonian epic differed very much from the Assyrian in diction, but not in content. The new tablet, which belongs to the same period, also differs radically from the diction of the Ninevite text in the few lines where they duplicate each other. The first line of the new tablet corresponds to Tablet I, Col. V 25 of the Assyrian text, ${ }^{5}$ where Gilgamish begins to relate his dreams to his mother Ninsun.

[^1]The last line of Col. I corresponds to the Assyrian version Book I, Col. VI 29. From this point onward the new tablet takes up a hitherto unknown portion of the epic, henceforth to be assigned to the second book. ${ }^{1}$

At the end of Book I in the Assyrian text and at the end of Col. I of Book II in the new text, the situation in the legend is as follows. The harlot halts outside the city of Erech with the enamoured Enkidu, while she relates to him the two dreams of the king, Gilgamish. In these dreams which he has told to his mother he receives premonition concerning the advent of the satyr Enkidu, destined to join with him in the conquest of Elam.

Now the harlot urges Enkidu to enter the beautiful city, to clothe himself like other men and to learn the ways of civilization. When he enters he sees someone, whose name is broken away, eating bread and drinking milk, but the beautiful barbarian understands not. The harlot commands him to eat and drink also:

> "It is the conformity of life, Of the conditions and fate of the Land."

He rapidly learns the customs of men, becomes a shepherd and a mighty hunter. At last he comes to the notice of Gilgamish himself, who is shocked by the newly acquired manner of Enkidu.
"Oh harlot, take away the man," says the lord of Erech. Once again the faithful woman instructs her heroic lover in the conventions of society, this time teaching him the importance of the family in Babylonian life, and obedience to the ruler. Now the people of Erech assemble about him admiring his

[^2]godlike appearance. Gilgamish receives him and they dedicate their arms to heroic endeavor. At this point the epic brings in a new and powerful motif, the renunciation of woman's love in the presence of a great undertaking. Gilgamish is enamoured of the beautiful virgin goddess Išhara, and Enkidu, fearing the effeminate effects of his friend's attachment, prevents him forcibly from entering a house. A terrific combat between these heroes ensues, ${ }^{1}$ in which Enkidu conquers, and in a magnanimous speech he reminds Gilgamish of his higher destiny.

In another unplaced fragment of the Assyrian text ${ }^{2}$ Enkidu rejects his mistress also, apparently on his own initiative and for ascetic reasons. This fragment, heretofore assigned to the second book, probably belongs to Book III. The tablet of the Assyrian version which carries the portion related on the new tablet has not been found. Man redeemed from barbarism is the major theme of Book II.

The newly recovered section of the epic contains two legends which supplied the glyptic artists of Sumer and Accad with subjects for seals. Obverse III 28-32 describes Enkidu the slayer of lions and panthers. Seals in all periods frequently represent Enkidu in combat with a lion. The struggle between the two heroes, where Enkidu strives to rescue his friend from the fatal charms of Išhara, is probably depicted on seals also. On one of the seals published by Ward, Seal Cylinders of Western Asia, No. 459, a nude female stands beside the struggling heroes. ${ }^{3}$ This scene not improbably illustrates the effort of Enkidu to rescue his friend from the goddess. In fact the satyr stands between Gilgamish and Išhara(?) on the seal.

[^3]
## TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION

## 1. it-bi-e-ma ${ }^{\text {ilu }}$ Gilgamiš šu-na-tam $i-p a-a \check{s}-s ̌ a r$.

2. iچ-za-kar-am¹ $a-n a$ um-mi-šu
3. um-mi i-na ša-a-at mu-ši-ti-i $a$
4. $\check{s} a-a m-b a-k u-m a$ at-ta-na-al-la-ak
5. i-na bi-ri-it id-da-tim
6. ib-ba-šu-nim-ma ka-ka-' $a^{2}$ ša$m a-i$
7. $k i-?-?-r u m^{3}$ ša $a-n i m$ im-ku-ut a-na si-ri-ia
8. áš-ši-šu-ma $i k-t a-b i-i t^{4}$ e-li-i, $a$
9. ilam ${ }^{5}$ iš-šu-ma $n u-u \check{s}-s ̌ a-s ̌ u^{6} u-u l$ el-ti-'i
10. ad-ki ma-tum $p a-b i-i r^{7} e-l i-s ̌ u$
11. $i d-l u-t u m ~ u ́-n a-s ̌ a-k u ~ \check{s i} i-p i-s ̌ u$
12. $u$-um-mi-id-ma pu-ti
13. $i-m i-d u \quad i a-t i$
14. $a \check{s}-s ̌ i-a-s ̌ u-m a$ at-ba-la-áš-šu $a-n a$
și-ri-ki
15. um-mi ${ }^{i l u} G i l g a m i s$ s $m u-u-d a-a-a t$ ka-la-ma
16. iz-₹a-kar-am $a-n a^{i l u} G i l g a m i s$
17. Gilgamish arose interpreting dreams,
18. addressing his mother.
19. "My mother! during my night
20. I, having become lusty, wandered about
21. in the midst of omens.
22. And there came out stars in the heavens,
23. Like a . . . of heaven he fell upon me.
24. I bore him but he was too heavy for me.
25. He bore a net but I was not able to bear it.
io. I summoned the land to assemble unto him,
26. that heroes might kiss his feet.
27. He stood up before me ${ }^{8}$
28. and they stood over against me.
29. I lifted him and carried him away unto thee."
30. The mother of Gilgamish she that knows all things,
31. said unto Gilgamish:-

[^4]17. mi-in-di ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamish ša ki-ma 17. "Truly oh Gilgamish he is }}$
18. i-na și-ri i-wa-li-id-ma ka-ti

## 19. й-ra-ab-bi-šu

ša-du-úu
20. ta-mar-šu-ma $[s a(?)]-a p-b a-t a$ atta
21. id-lu-tum $u$-na-ša-ku ši-pi-šu ${ }^{2}$
22. te-it-tit-ra-šu(?)......... š̌u-ú-zu
23. ta-tar-ra-['a]-šu a-na sic-[ri-i]]a
24. [iš-(?)] ti-lam-ma ${ }^{3}$ i-ta-mar ša-ni-tam
25. [šu-na-]ta i-ta-wa-a-am a-na um-mi-šu
26. $[u m-m] i \quad a$-ta-mar ša-ni-tam
27. [šu-na-ta a-ta]mar e-mi-a i-na zu-ki-im
28. [i-na?] Unuk-(ki) ri-bi-tim ${ }^{4}$
29. ba-aş-și-nu na-di-i-ma
30. e-li-šu pa-ab- ru
31. ba-aş-ṣi-nu-um-ma ša-ni bu-nu-
32. $a-m u r-s ̌ u-m a \quad a b-t a-t a \quad a-n a-k u$
33. a-ra-am-šu-ma ki-ma áš-ša-tim
34. $a$-ba-ap-pu-up el-šu
35. el-ki-šu-ma áš-ta-ka-an-šu
36. $a-n a$
37. um-mi ${ }^{\text {ilu }}$ Gilgamish $\begin{aligned} & a-b i-i a \\ & m u-d a-a t ~ k a-\end{aligned}$ la-ma
[38. ǐ-za-kar-am a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamish] }}$
18. born ${ }^{1}$ in the fields like thee.
19. The mountains have reared him.
20. Thou beholdest him and art distracted(?)
21. Heroes kiss his feet.
22. Thou shalt spare him
23. Thou shalt lead him to me."
24. Again he dreamed and saw another dream
25. and reported it unto his mother.
26. "My mother, I have seen another
27. [dream. I beheld] my likeness in the street.
28. In Erech of the wide spaces ${ }^{5}$
29. he hurled the axe,
30. and they assembled about him.
31. Another axe seemed his visage.
32. I saw him and was astounded.
33. I loved him as a woman,
34. falling upon him in embrace.
35. I took him and made him
36. my brother."
37. The mother of Gilgamish she that knows all things
[38. said unto Gilgamish:-]

[^5]
## Col. II

1. $a \check{s}-s ̌ u m ~ u s ̌-[t a-]$ ma-b̧a-ru it-ti-ka.
2. ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamish }}$ šu-na-tam $i$-pa-šar
3. ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-\left[\begin{array}{ll}d \hat{u} & w\end{array}\right] a ?-$-ši-ib ma-bar ba-ri-im-tim
4. UR [ ]-ba-mu DI-?-al-luun
5. [] im-ta-ši a-šar i-wa-al-du
6. ûmê $6^{1} \grave{u} 7$ mu-ši- $a$-tim
7. ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ te-bi- i-ma
8. ša-[am-ka-ta] ir-bi
9. ba-[ri-im-tu pa-a]-ša i-pu-ša-amma
10. $i z-z a-[k a r-a m] a-n a^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}^{2}$
II. $a-n a-t ̣ a l-k a{ }^{d} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ ki-ma ili $t a-b a-a s ̌-s ̌ i$
11. am-mi-nim it-ti na-ma-áš-te-e ${ }^{3}$
12. ta-at-ta-[na-al-]la -ak și-ra-am
13. al-kam lu-ùr-di- ka
14. a-na libbi Uruk-(ki) ri-bi-tim
15. a-na biti [el-]lim mu-ša-bi ša $A$-nim
16. ${ }^{d} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ ti-bi lu-ru-ka
17. $a-n a \quad E ́-[a n-n] a \quad m u-s ̌ a-b i \quad$ ša A-nim
18. a-šar [ilu Gilgamiš] it-[..........] $n e-p i$-ši-tim(?)
19. ù at-[ $]-d i[\quad-] m a$
20. ta-[ ] ra-ma-an- ka
21. that he may join with thee in endeavor."
22. (Thus) Gilgamish solves (his) dream.
23. Enkidu sitting before the hierodule
24. 
25. [ ] forgot where he was born.
26. Six days and seven nights
27. came forth Enkidu
28. and cohabited with the courtesan.
29. The hierodule opened her mouth
30. speaking unto Enkidu.
II. "I behold thee Enkidu; like a god thou art.
31. Why with the animals
32. wanderest thou on the plain?
33. Come! I will lead thee
34. into the midst of Erech of the wide places,
35. even unto the holy house, dwelling place of Anu.
36. Oh Enkidu, arise, I will conduct thee
37. unto Eanna dwelling place of Anu,
38. where Gilgamish [oppresses] the souls of men(?)
39. And as I.
40. thou shalt. . . . . . . . thyself.

[^6]22. al-ka ti-ba $i-[n a] g a-a g-g a-r i$
23. $m a-a-a ?^{1}-a k \quad r i-i-i m$
24. iš-me a-wa-az-₹a im-ta-gár ga-ba-

## ša

25. mi-il-kum ša sinništi
26. im-ta-[ku]-ut a-na libbi-šu
27. iš-buu-uṭ li-ib-ša-am
28. iš-ti-nam [u]-la-ab-bi-iš-šu
29. $l i-i b-[\check{s} a-a m] \quad \check{s} a-n i-a-a m$
30. ši-i it-ta-al-ba- ás
31. ṣa-ab-ta-at ga-a₹- $\quad$ zu
32. ki-ma ? i-ri-id-di-šu
33. a-na gu-up-ri ša ri-i-im
34. $a$-š[ar ] tar-ba-ṣi-im
35. i-na [ ]-bu-ru ri-ịa-úu
36. ................................. . . . .
37. Come thou, arise from the ground
38. unto the place yonder (?) of the shepherd."
39. He heard her speak and accepted her words with favor.
40. The advice of the woman
41. fell upon his heart.
42. She tore off one garment
43. and clothed him with it.
44. With a second garment
45. she clothed herself.
46. She clasped his hand,
47. guiding him like $\qquad$
48. unto the mighty presence of the shepherd,
49. unto the place of the.... of the sheepfolds.
50. In . . . . . . . . to shepherd
51. 

(About two lines broken away.)

## Col. III

1. ši-iz-ba ša na-ma-áš-te-e
2. i-te-en- ni- ik
3. a-ka-lam iš-ku-nu ma-bar-šu
4. ip-te-ik-ma i-na -at-ṭal ${ }^{3}$
5. ù ip-pa-al-la- as
6. u-ul i-di ${ }^{d} E n-k i-\quad d \hat{u}$
7. aklam a-na a-ka-lim
8. šikaram a-na ša-te-e-im
9. la-a lum-mu- ud
i. Milk of the cattle
10. he drank.
11. Food they placed before him.
12. He broke bread ${ }^{4}$
13. gazing and looking.
14. But Enkidu understood not.
15. Bread to eat,
16. beer to drink,
17. he had not been taught.

[^7]10. $b a-r i-i m-t u m ~ p i-s ̌ a ~ i-p u-s ̌ a-a m-~$ $m a$
11. i₹-za-kar-am a-na ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$
12. $a$-ku-ul $a k-l a m{ }^{d} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$
13. zi-ma-at ba-la-ți-im
14. $b i-$-̌i- $t i \quad$ ši-im-ti ma-ti
15. i-ku-ul a-ak-lam ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$
16. $a-d i$
ši-bi-c-šu
17. šikaram
$i s$ sti-a-am
18. 7
aṣ-ṣa-am-mi-im ${ }^{1}$
19. it-tap-šar kab-ta-tum i-na-an-gu
20. i-li-iş libba-šu-ma
21. $p a-n u-s ̌ u \quad[i t-] t a(?)-b \bar{\iota} r-r u^{2}$
22. ul-tap-pi-it [............]-i
23. šu-bu-ra-am pa-ga-ar-šu
24. ša-am-nam ip-ta-ša-áš-ma
25. $a$-we-li-is $\quad i-m \bar{e}$
26. il-ba- áš li-ib-ša-am
27. ki-ma mu-ti i-ba-áš-ši
28. il-ki $k a-a k-k a-s ̌ u$
29. la-bi ú gi-ir- ri
30. $i \check{s}-\mathrm{s} a-a k-p u$ šab-[ši]-eš mu-ši-a-ti
31. ut- tap -pi-iš šib-ba-ri ${ }^{4}$
32. la-bi uk-t[a ]-ši-id
33. it-ti immer na-ki-[e?] ra-bu-tum
34. ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u} \quad m a-a s-s ̣ a-a r-s ̌ u-n u$
35. a-we-lum wa-ru-um
36. iš-[te]-en id-lum
37. a-na
$u]-z a-a k-k i-i r$
10. The hierodule opened her mouth
II. and said unto Enkidu:-
12. "Eat bread, oh Enkidu!
13. It is the conformity of life,
14. of the conditions and the fate of the land."
15. Enkidu ate bread,
16. until he was satiated.
17. Beer he drank
18. seven times(?).
19. His thoughts became unbounded and he shouted loudly.
20. His heart became joyful,
21. and his face glowed.
22. He stroked.
23. the hair of the head. ${ }^{3}$ His body
24. with oil he anointed.
25. He became like a man.
26. He attired himself with clothes
27. even as does a husband.
28. He seized his weapon,
29. which the panther and lion
30. fells in the night time cruelly.
31. He captured the wild mountain goats.
32. The panther he conquered.
33. Among the great sheep for sacrifice
34. Enkidu was their guard.
35. A man, a leader,
36. A hero.
37. Unto... ....... he elevated
(About five lines broken away.)

[^8]
## Reverse I

1. $i$-ip-pu-uš ul-ṣa-am
2. $i s ̌$ ši $i-m a \quad i-n i-i-s ̌ u$
3. i-ta-mar a-we-lam
4. $i \tau^{1}-z a-k a r-a m$ a-na barimti
5. ša-am-ka-at uk-ki-ši ${ }^{2}$ a-we-lam
6. a-na mi-nim il-li-kam
7. $\mathfrak{z}^{i} i-k i-i r-s ̌ u \quad l u-u s ̌-s ̌ u^{3}$
8. ba-ri-im-tum iš-ta-si a-we-lam
9. i-ba-uš-šu-um-ma i-ta-mar-šu
10. $e-d i-i l^{4} \quad e-e s ̌-t a-b i-[t a-a m]$
11. $m i-n u \quad a-l a-k u-z u n a-a b-5$
12. e $p i-s ̌ u \quad i-p u-s ̌ a-a m-[m a]$
13. iz-za-kar-am a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu }} \mathrm{En}-[k i-d \hat{u}]$
14. bi-ti-iš e-mu-tim []
15. ši-ma-a-at ni-ši-i- ma
16. $t u-s ̣ a^{6}-a r \quad p a-a-t a-t i m^{7}$
17. a-na âli dup-šak-ki-i e și-en
18. UG-AD-AD-LIL e-mi sa-a-a-ba-tim
19. And he made glad.
20. He lifted up his eves,
21. and beheld the man,
22. and said unto the hierodule:-
23. "Oh harlot, take away the man.
24. Wherefore did he come to me?
25. I would forget the memory of him."
26. The hierodule called unto the man
27. and came unto him beholding him.
io. She sorrowed and was astonished
28. how his ways were
29. Behold she opened her mouth
30. saying unto Enkidu:-
31. "At home with a family [to dwell? ?]
32. is the fate of mankind.
33. Thou shouldest design boundaries(??)
34. for a city. The trencher-basket put (upon thy head).
35. .... ..... an abode of comfort.

[^9]19. a-na šarri Unuk-(ki) ri-bi-tim
20. pi-ti pu-uk epši ${ }^{1}$ a-na ba-a-$a-r i$
21. a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamiš šarri ša Unuk- }}$ (ki) ri-bi-tim
22. $p i-t i \quad p u-u k$ epši ${ }^{1}$
23. $a-n a \quad b a-a-a-r i$
24. áš-ša-at ši-ma-tim i-ra-ab-bi
25. šu-u pa-na-nu-um-ma
26. mu-uk wa-ar-ka-nu
27. i-na mi-il-ki ša ili ga-bi-ma
28. i-na bi-ti-ik $\quad a-p u-u n-n a-t i-s ̌ u^{2}$
29. ši- ma- a₹- zum
30. a-na $\approx i-i k-r i \quad i d-l i-i m$
31. i-ri-ku ра-nu-šu
19. For the king of Erech of the wide places
20. open, addressing thy speech as unto a husband.
21. Unto Gilgamish king of Erech of the wide places
22. open, addressing thy speech
23. as unto a husband.
24. He cohabits with the wife decreed for him,
25. even he formerly.
26. But henceforth
27. in the counsel which god has spoken,
28. in the work of his presence
29. shall be his fate."
30. At the mention of the hero
31. his face became pale.

## Reverse II

(About five lines broken away.)

| 1. i-il-la-ak- | 1. going. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\grave{\text { u }}$ ša-am-ka-at [ $] a r-k i-5 ̌ u$ | 2. and the harlot..... after him. |
| 3. i- ru- ub-ma $a^{3}$ a-na $a^{4}$ libbi Uruk- <br> (ki) ri-bi-tim | 3. He entered into the midst of Erech of the wide places. |
| 4. ip-bur um-ma-nu-um i-na $\underset{r i-\text { š̌u }}{\text { si- }}$ | 4. The artisans gathered about him. |
| 5. iz-zi-za-am-ma i-na ₹u-ki-im | 5. And as he stood in the street |
| 6. ša Unuk-(ki) ri-bi-tim | 6. of Erech of the wide places, |
| 7. pa-ab-ra-a-ma ni-šu | 7. the people assembled |

[^10]| 8. i-ta-mē-a i-na și-ri-šu pi(?)- <br> it-tam ${ }^{1}$ | 8. disputing round about him:- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9. a-na mi-[ni ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {ilu }}$ Gilgamiš ma-ši-il | 9. "How is he become like Gilgamish suddenly? |
| 10. la-nam ša-pi- il | 10. In form he is shorter. |
| 11. $e$-si[ $p u]-u k-k u-u l$ | II. In . . . . . . . he is made powerful. |
| 12. $i$ ? -ak-ta | 12. |
| 13. i[- -]di i-ši? | 13. |
|  | 14. Milk of the cattle |
| 15. $i$-te- en- ni- ik | 15. he drank. |
| 16. ka-īa-na i-na [libbi] Uruk-(ki) kak-ki-a-tum ${ }^{3}$ | 16. Continually in the midst of Erech weapons |
| 17. id-lu-tum u-te-el-li- lu | 17. the heroes purified. |
| 18. ša-ki-in ip-ša- $\quad$ - ${ }^{4}$ | 18. A project was instituted. |
| 19. a-na idli ša i-tu-ru $\quad$ ¢i-mu-šu | 19. Unto the hero whose countenance was turned away, |
| 20. a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamiš ki-ma i-li-im }}$ | 20. unto Gilgamish like a god |
| 21. ša-ki-iš-šum ${ }^{5}$ me-ib-rum | 21. he became for him a fellow. |
| 22. a-na ${ }^{\text {ilat }}$ Iš-b̧a-ra ma-i $\bar{a}$-lum | 22. For Išhara a couch |
| 23. na- [di]-i- ma | 23. was laid. |
| 24. ${ }^{\text {ilu }}$ Gilgamish id-[ ]na-an(?) | 24. Gilgamish |
| 25. i-na mu-ši in-ni-[ -]id | 25. In the night he |
| 26. $i$-na-ak ${ }^{6}$-ša-am- ma | 26. embracing her in sleep. |
| 27. it-ta-[ ]i-na zûki | 27. They........ in the street |
| 28. ip-ta-ra-[ku ]-ak-tām | 28. halting at the |
| 29. ša "iuGilgamish | 29. of Gilgamish. |
| 30. . . . . . . . . da-na(?) ni-iš-šu | 30. . . . . . . . . mightily(?) |

Col. III

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ur-(?)ba.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
ilu}\mathrm{ Gilgamiš
i-na şi-ri
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1. A road(?)
2. Gilgamish
3. in the plain

[^11]4. i-b̧a-an-ni-ib [pi-ir-ta-šu?]
5. it-bi-ma
6. a-na pa-ni- šu
7. it-tam-ba-ru i-na ri-bi-tu ma-ti
8. ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ ba-ba-am ip-ta-ri-ik
9. i-na ši-pi-šu
10. ${ }^{\text {ihu }}$ Gilgamiš e-ri-ba-am u-ul id-di-
in
11. iṣ-ṣa-ab-tu-ma ki-ma li-:-im
12. $i$ - lu- dul
13. $z i-i p-p a-a m$ ’i-bu- tu
14. i-ga-rum $i r-t u-t \bar{u}^{2}$

16. iş-şa-ab-tu-ú- ma
17. ki-ma li-i-im i-lu-du
18. zi-ip-pa-am 'i-bu- tu
19. i-ga-rum ir-tu-t̄̄
20. ik-mi-is-ma iluGilgamiš
21. i-na ga-ga-ag-ga-ri ši-ip-šu
22. $i p-s ̌ i-i b^{3} \quad u s-s a-s ̌ u-\quad m a$
23. $i$-ni-' $i \quad i-r a-a z-z u$
24. iš-tu i-ra-zu i-ni-bu ${ }^{4}$

25. ${ }^{i n u} E n-k i-d \hat{u} \quad$ a-na $\begin{gathered}\text { ša-ši-im }\end{gathered}$
26. i₹-za-kar-am a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamiš }}$
27. ki-ma iš-te-en-ma um-ma-ka
28. $u$ - $l i-\quad i d-\quad k a$
29. ri-im-tum ša $\quad$ uu- $\quad$ pu-ri
30. ${ }^{\text {ilat } N \text { Nin- sun- na }}$
31. ul-lu e-li mu-ti ri-eš-su
32. his hair growing thickly like the corn.
33. He came forth
34. into his presence.
35. They met in the wide park of the land.
36. Enkidu held fast the door
37. with his foot,
38. and permitted not Gilgamish to enter.
II. They grappled with each other
39. goring like an ox.
40. The threshold they destroyed.
41. The wall they demolished.
42. Gilgamish and Enkidu
43. grappled with each other,
44. goring like an ox.
45. The threshold they destroyed.
46. The wall they demolished.
47. Gilgamish bowed

2I. to the ground at his feet
22. and his javelin reposed.
23. He turned back his breast.
24. After he had turned back his breast,
25. Enkidu unto that one
26. spoke, even unto Gilgamish.
27. "Even as one ${ }^{5}$ did thy mother
28. bear thee,
29. she the wild cow of the cattle stalls,
30. Ninsunna,
31. whose head she exalted more than a husband.

[^12]
${ }^{1}$ The tablet is reckoned at forty lines in each column.

## INDEX TO PARTS 2 AND 3

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Bau, goddess, 179, 2; 181, 30; 182, 32; 141, 7:10.
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bi'u, cavern, 196, 29.
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## E.

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E-babbar, temple of the sun god, 152; 158, 11; 166, 1. Perhaps read E-barra.
E-daranna, temple of Enki in Babylon, 169,25 ; 170, 29. See BL. 133.
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## I.

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Igigi, heaven spirits, i16 n. 6.
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## K.

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$K A+N E$, a new ideograph, 153 n . 10.
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ki, kin for gim $=k i m a, \mathbf{1 2 0}, 6$.
KI-AG-MAL, râmu, 194 n. 4 .
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## L.

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## N.

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## P.

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## R.

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şaịābatu, desire, comfort, 216, 18.
šakāpu, fell. $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ išsakpu, 215, 30.
şalûtu, enmity, 199, 27.
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Ur-azag, king of $I \sin$ (?), 140 n. 2. Ur-Engur, king of Ur, 126 ff.
urinu, spear (?), 173, 3 .
ursaggal, epithet for Ninurašā, 165, 11. For Enbilulu, $170,5$.
ušumgal, 117, 33.

## Z.

ъâbu, flow. li-zu-bu, 198, 16. Cf. gàm $=\left\{a^{\prime} i b u\right.$, miṭirtu, words for canal, SAI. 691-3.
zag-sal, liturgical note, 103 f. No. 21 end.
\{а-am, 138, 34; 139, 38; 140, 56.
凤̂̂nu, be enraged, II ${ }^{1}$ uzinu-inni, 197, 6.

ZI-T AR-RU-D A = nikis napišti, 194 n. 6 .

## DESCRIPTION OF TABLETS

| Number in this <br> Volume. | Museum <br> Number. | Description. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 7771 | Dark brown unbaked tablet. Three columns. <br> Lower edge slightly broken. Knobs at left <br> upper and left lower corners to facilitate the <br> holding of the tablet. H. 7 inches; W. 6 |
| T. I- $\frac{1}{2}$. Second tablet of the Epic of Gil- |  |  |
| gamish. |  |  |

## AUTOGRAPH PLATES






## REVERSE

Col. 1

REVERSE
Col. 2


REVERSE



TABLET OF THE GILGAMISH EPIC
(OBVERSE)


TABLET OF THE GILGAMISH EPIC
电



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ni. 13981, published by Dr. Poebel in PBS. V, No. 2.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ The local Bêl of Erech and a bye-form of Enlil, the earth god. Here he is the consort of the mother goddess Ninsun.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Tammuz is probably a real personage, although Dumu- $i$, his original name, is certainly later than the title $A b-\dot{u}$, probably the oldest epithet of this deity, see Tammuz and Isbtar, p. 8. Dumu- $\langle i$ I take to have been originally the name of a prehistoric ruler of Erech, identified with the primitive deity Abu.
    ${ }^{2}$ See ibid., page 40.
    ${ }^{3}$ Also Meissner's early Babylonian duplicate of Book X has invariably the same writing, see Dhorme, Cboix de Textes Religieux, 298-303.
    ${ }^{4}$ Sign whose gunufied form is read aga.
    ${ }^{5}$ The standard text of the Assyrian version is by Professor Paul Haupt, Das Babylonische Nimrodepos, Leipzig, 1884.
    ${ }^{6}$ The name of the mother of Gilgamish has been erroneously read ri-mat ${ }^{\text {ilat }}{ }^{\text {Nin-lil, or Rimat- }}$ Bêlit, see Dhorme 202, 37; 204, 30, etc. But Dr. Poebel, who also copied this text, has shown that Nin-lil is an erroneous reading for Nin-sun. For Ninsun as mother of Gilgamish see SBP. 153 n. 19 and R.A., IX 113 III 2. Ri-mat ilat Nin-sun should be rendered "The wild cow Ninsun."

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ The fragments which have been assigned to Book II in the British Museum collections by Haupt, Jensen, Dhorme and others belong to later tablets, probably III or IV.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Rm. 289, latter part of Col. II (part of the Assyrian version) published in Haupt, ibid., 81-4 preserves a defective text of this part of the epic. This tablet has been erroneously assigned to Book IV, but it appears to be Book III.
    ${ }^{2}$ K. 2589 and duplicate (unnumbered) in Haupt, ibid., 16-19.
    ${ }^{3}$ See also Ward, No. 199.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Here this late text includes both variants pašāru and zakāru. The earlier texts have only the one or the other.
    ${ }^{2}$ For kakabê; $b$ becomes $u$ and then is reduced to the breathing.
    ${ }^{3}$ The variants have kima kișri; ki-[ma]?-rum is a possible reading. The standard Assyrian texts regard Enkidu as the subject.
    ${ }^{4}$ Var. da-an
    ${ }^{5} \check{S} A M-K A K=i l u$, net. The variant has ultaprid $k i-i s-s u-s ̌ u$, "he shook his murderous weapon." For kissu see ZA. 9,220,4=CT. 12,14b 36, giš-kud $=k i-i s-s u$.
    ${ }^{6}$ Var. $n u s s u$ for $n u s ̌-s ̌ u=n u s ̌ s a-s ̌ u$. The previous translations of this passage are erroneous.
    ${ }^{7}$ This is to my knowledge the first occurrence of the infinitive of this verb, pabëru, not pabāru.
    ${ }^{8}$ Literally "he attained my front."

[^5]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{IV}^{1}$ of walādu.
    ${ }^{2}$ Text ma?
    ${ }^{3}$ ištanamma >ištilamma.
    ${ }^{4}$ Cf. Code of Hammurapi IV 52 and Streck in Babyloniaca 11177.
    ${ }^{5}$ I. e., in the suburb of Erech.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Restored from Tab. I Col. IV ${ }_{21}$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Cf. Dhorme Cboix de Textes Religieux 198, 33.
    ${ }^{3}$ namaštû a late form which has followed the analogy of reštû in assuming the feminine $t$ as part of the root. The long $\hat{u}$ is due to analogy with namaššu a Sumerian loan-word with nisbe ending.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Room for a small sign only, perhaps $A$; māàāk? For mâka, there, see Behrens, LSS. II page 1 and index.
    ${ }^{2}$ Infinitive "to shepherd"; see also Poebel, PBS. V 106 I, ri- $a-u$, ri-te- $\mathfrak{k} a-u$.
    ${ }^{3}$ The text has clearly $A D-R I$.
    ${ }^{4}$ patäku has apparently the same sense originally as batāku, although the one forms its preterite iptik and the other ibtuk. Cf. also mabāsu break, hammer and construct.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Or azzammim? The word is probably an adverb; hardly a word for cup, mug (??).
    ${ }^{2}$ it is uncertain and ta more likely than uš. One expects ittabriru. Cf. muttabrirru, CT. $17,15,2$; littatabrar, Ebeling, KTA. 69, 4.
    ${ }^{3}$ The passage is obscure. Here šuburu is taken as a loan-word from sugur=kimmatu, hair of the head. The infinitive $\left[I^{1}\right.$ of sabāru is philologically possible.
    ${ }^{4}$ For šapparu. Text and interpretation uncertain. uitappiš $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ from tapāšu, Hebrew tāpaś, seize.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Text $t a$ !
    ${ }^{2}$ On ekēšu, drive away, see Zimmern, Shurpu, p. 56. Cf. $u k$-kiš, Myhrman, PBS. I 14, 17; $u k k i s ̌ i, ~ K i n g, ~ C r . ~ A p p . ~ V ~ 55 ; ~ e t c ., ~ e t c . ~$
    ${ }^{3}$ The Hebrew cognate of mašû, to forget, is našâ, Arabic nasiaga, and occurs here in BabyIonian for the first time. See also Brockelman, Vergleichende Grammatik $160 a$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Probably phonetic variant of edir. The preterite of ederu, to be in misery, has not been found. If this interpretation be correct the preterite edir is established. For the change $r>l$ note also attalab < attarab, HARPER, Letters 88, 10; bilku < birku, RA. 9, 77 II 13; uttakkalu < uttakkaru, Ebeling, KTA. 49 IV 10.
    ${ }^{5}$ Also na-'-[ $\left.\quad-\right] m a$ is possible.
    ${ }^{8}$ The text cannot be correct since it has no intelligible sign. My reading is uncertain.
    ${ }^{7}$ Text uncertain. kal-lu-tim is possible.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1} K A K$-ši.
    ${ }^{2}$ Literally nostrils. pitik apunnati-šu, work done in his presence(?). The meaning of the ideom is uncertain.
    ${ }^{3}$ Text ZU!
    ${ }^{4}$ Text has erroneous form.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Text $P A$-it-tam clearly!
    ${ }^{2}$ Omitted by the scribe.
    ${ }^{3}$ Sic! The plural of kakku, kakkitu(?).
    "Cf. e-pi-ša-an-šu-nu libâru, "May they see their doings," Maklu VII 17.
    ${ }^{5}$ For šakin-šum.
    ${ }^{6}$ On the verb nâku see the Babylonian Book of Proverbs § 27.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ The verb la'ātu, to pierce, devour, forms its preterite ilut; see VAB. IV 216, 1. The present tense which occurs here has ilut also.
    ${ }^{2}$ Note BUL $(t u-k u)=$ ratātu (falsely entered in Meissner, SAI. 7993), and irattutu in Zimmern, Shurpu, Index.
    ${ }^{3}$ For ipšab.
    ${ }^{4}$ Sic! bu reduced to the breathing ' $u$; read $i$-ni-' $u$.
    ${ }^{5}$ I. e., an ordinary man.

